



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales. By JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec.*

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, present H.R.H. Prince Albert, 19th March, 1849.]

HAVING made the progress of education among those committed for criminal offences the subject of former investigation, I would now beg permission to put on record the accompanying summary of that progress, as tested by the average proportion in each district, showing each degree of instruction in 1842-3-4, compared with that showing the same degree of instruction in 1845-6-7. It will be found to present some peculiar features, which appear, at the first glance, to be quite anomalous; but a closer inspection will show that they support the conclusions that have been drawn from the more detailed evidence*.

Thus it appears a fatal blow to the reputation of good influences from education to find that, in the total decline of 13·2 per cent. in the criminal commitments there has been a decline of 19·7 per cent. in the least instructed, and only 2·1 per cent. in the most instructed districts. But this will be explained by observing further that the greatest decline in the total number of commitments is also coincident (one district alone excepted) with the greatest apparent *progress* in education, and the least decline with the least apparent progress in instruction during the period under observation. Whence it is obvious that this disturbance of the figures from their arrangement in the tables representing the preceding period of five years†, is but the result of the universal breeze of real or fancied prosperity which accompanied cheaper food and the development of the railway system, and found ample employment for the poorer and more ignorant classes generally. The decline of commitments from these classes in the districts of mere labour, thus throws the more instructed districts, which contain the metropolis and the towns of the south, into a comparatively invidious relief; while the metropolis itself appears positively to exhibit an increase in every feature of depravity.

It would give me sincere pleasure to add that the same fluctuations of industry will account for the whole of the excess already pointed out in the relative amount of the *ill* educated (not *uneducated*) criminals in the more ignorant districts; but this is a feature which triumphs through all fluctuations, together with the more rapid decline of total ignorance within than without the gaol, with which it is associated‡; for while the total increase in the commitments from 1837-8-9 to 1842-3-4 was 23 per cent., the increase in the wholly ignorant was only 11·6 per cent.; and while the decrease in the total commitments from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7 has been only 13·2 per cent., the decrease in the wholly ignorant has been 15·6 per cent.

* Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. xi., p. 348.

† Ibid., vol. xi., p. 354.

‡ This decline is 3 per cent. in five years in gaol (vol. xi., p. 358), and only 1·2 per cent. in 4½ years in the country at large (vol. x., p. 205), being only the same as in gaol during the next period of three years (vol. xi., p. 364), during a time when there were less than the usual amount of committals from the lower classes.

The more compendious abstracts hereafter given, which show the ignorance among criminals in comparison with the number of commitments for each principal class of offences, everywhere betray a like general coincidence between that ignorance and the extent to which there is a want of instruction in the several districts, modified by the general law already detected, that the proportion of the *wholly uneducated* among criminals is greater than the proportion in the population at large in the *most* instructed districts, and less in the least instructed districts; a result which might be supposed to arise merely from migration, if the relative excess were observed in connexion only with the metropolis and the great centres of industry. But as it occurs equally in the most remote regions, while the converse is repeatedly observed in the most crowded, it appears to justify the inference already drawn, that the education which prevails in these regions differs yet more in quality than in quantity; and that the relative excess of the wholly uninstructed in the more educated remote districts is immediately associated with the positive smallness of the *total number* of commitments, and arises from the smaller number of persons very imperfectly instructed who there appear before the tribunals of justice. In a very few of the most ignorant counties, such as Somersetshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire, the proportion of the wholly ignorant among those committed for criminal offences exceeds, however, the general average of the district as though to warn us not to put our trust in brutal ignorance any more than in the most imperfect forms of education. The general law above stated is seen likewise to produce an apparent anomaly in the final summary, in which there appears in the least instructed counties of the most instructed districts an excess of total ignorance among persons committed, to the extent of 9·9 per cent. over the proportion found among those committed in the most instructed counties of the least instructed districts, although, among the population at large, the converse is found to the extent of 13·1. It will be observed also, that the balance of persons of independent means is 9·4 per cent. in favour of the more instructed counties, though that of the real property in proportion to the population is 2·1 against them; and that the aspect of these figures admits only of the interpretation already suggested: viz., the coincidence of a superior quality as well as amount of instruction, with a superior proportion of persons of independent means compared with the whole population, whatever may be the proportion of real property. The relative excess of ignorance among the criminals of such districts must be accounted for in this manner, or by some law of moral assimilation which has yet to be surmised.

SUMMARY TABLE, comparing the different Districts of England and Wales in respect to the Proportion of Persons committed for Trial in each, who show the several Degrees of Instruction described underneath, and to the changes in those Proportions effected in the course of Three Years, as tested by the Averages of 1842, 1843, and 1844, compared with those of 1845, 1846, and 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Neither Read nor Write.				Read or Write Imperfectly.				Read and Write Well.				Superior Education.				Actual Number of Males on the average of the three years.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the average of all England and Wales of those who could neither read nor write, of the average of the three years.	Per Centage of Increase or Decrease in the Number of Commitments from 1842 to 1845-1847.
	Propor- tion per Cent. of Males.	Excess or De- ficiency	1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847	Propor- tion per Cent. of Males.	Excess or De- ficiency	1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847	Propor- tion per Cent. of Males.	Excess or De- ficiency	1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847	1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847					
LEAST INSTRUCTED.																			
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, exclusive of the Metropolitan	34.3	34.2	— .1	58.7	58.9	+ .2	6.6	6.5	— .1	.4	.4	..	3021.34	2620.00	+ 9.4	+ 13.2	— 13.2		
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties ..	38.6	36.5	— 2.1	54.8	53.9	— .9	6.4	9.4	+ 3.0	.2	.2	..	1610.33	1297.00	+ 23.3	+ 20.7	— 19.4		
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	33.1	31.5	— 1.6	59.3	60.4	+ 1.1	7.2	7.5	+ .3	.4	.6	+ .2	1050.00	934.66	+ 6.0	+ 4.2	— 10.9		
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manu- facturing and Mining Counties ..	32.6	30.4	— 2.2	59.9	60.8	+ .9	6.9	8.2	+ 1.3	.6	.6	..	9325.34	7190.00	+ 4.4	+ .9	— 22.9		
Total of the Least Instructed Districts. . .	33.6	32.0	— 1.6	59.1	59.6	+ .5	6.8	7.9	+ 1.1	.5	.5	..	15007.01	12041.66	+ 7.5	+ 5.9	— 19.7		
MOST INSTRUCTED.																			
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	30.4	32.5	+ 2.1	61.9	59.7	— 2.2	7.3	7.3	..	.4	.5	+ .1	2518.33	2417.99	— 2.9	+ 7.7	— 3.9		
III. The two Metropolitan Counties ..	22.8	23.6	+ .8	59.1	60.5	+ 1.4	17.8	15.7	— 2.1	.3	.2	— .1	3894.00	4448.00	— 27.0	— 21.6	+ 14.2		
IV. The North Midland and North- Eastern Agricultural Counties ..	33.7	35.0	+ 1.3	61.2	61.0	— .2	4.8	3.6	— 1.0	.3	.2	— .1	1347.67	975.00	+ 7.7	+ 15.9	— 27.6		
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	27.9	26.5	— 1.4	65.8	67.2	+ 1.4	5.8	6.0	+ .2	.5	.3	— .2	1079.66	815.35	— 10.6	— 12.0	— 24.5		
Total of the Most Instructed Districts ..	27.3	27.7	+ .4	61.1	61.0	— .1	11.3	11.0	— .3	.3	.3	..	8839.66	8656.34	— 12.8	— 8.3	— 2.1		
Grand Total of England and Wales	31.3	30.2	— 1.1	59.8	60.2	+ .4	8.6	9.2	+ .7	.4	.4	..	23846.67	20698.00	..	..	— 13.2

The general result to be derived from all the tables showing the relative progress of education among criminals and among the population at large, is still the same that we have elsewhere found* to bear irrefragable testimony to the powerful influence of Christian education, as a deterrent from criminal courses. For, although it is obvious that a large proportion of the instruction conveyed in the districts least educated, least educating, and least disposed to educate, is of a kind to produce no commensurately good effect, we have, on one side of them, the counties in which even the like imperfect instruction is making no progress, with the concomitant of a positive moral deterioration in the midst of general improvement; while, on the other, the counties of the most instruction present in every respect a more encouraging aspect. To emulate their example, not only in regard to the extent but the *quality* of the instruction to be imparted, is a common duty; and a caution like the present as to the quality of the instruction to be promoted, is no less valuable a contribution on the part of our science than its unvarying encouragement to the extension of education generally. Not that these figures convey any evidence to positive evil produced by the imperfect education which has been conveyed, but only to a considerable amount of self-deception as to the amount of good which was supposed to be associated with it; and they certainly constitute a feature of our educational statistics in which I hope that we shall see no further progress.

M. Guerry has long maintained that in France, the moral features of different districts present no general coincidence with the varying amount of technical instruction prevailing in them. But how he can have arrived at the same conclusion in regard to England, as it is said he has, except through very rude and imperfect processes, I cannot conceive. The results which I am now submitting are derived from an analysis of every recent evidence on the subject, pursued in the most legitimate methods, with every available correction; and since they differ from those of M. Guerry, I am led to doubt whether those put forth in his original work on the Moral Statistics of France would not be considerably altered by a correction in the distribution of crime for the differences in the ages of the population in the different departments. If this be not the case, it is the more important for both countries to understand what are the influences which unite an element of moral improvement with all vigorous instruction in England but are wanting to that which prevails in France; for that they may be wanting I can very well conceive; and statistical evidence to their absence under a highly elaborate system of public instruction is of an importance too grave to be received with vague incredulity, or met by any denial which does not satisfactorily subvert such formal testimony. If it be well founded, it is a warning to our neighbours to seek for the rising generation in their own country the character of instruction, and the beneficial influences generally associated with it, which are observed in extensive operation among the people of England; and to ourselves, that we should carefully foster this character and these influences, and immediately abandon the self-deception in which it is obvious that we are also spreading a kind of instruction which is less

* Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. x., p. 210.

* pp. 12—15, 19—25.

feeble only than absolute ignorance, in those rural districts, for instance, in which the ill-supported day-school is giving only the weakest verbal instruction, and those remotest of the manufacturing localities in which very feeble Sunday-schools take upon them to do the whole work of secular as well as religious instruction.

An appropriate sequel to the foregoing tables will be found in the accompanying summary, which shows in a yet narrower compass the changes in the degree of instruction evinced among those committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions during the whole eight years ending with 1847.

ABSTRACT of the Progress of Popular Education in Eight Years among the Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions, derived from a comparison of the Average Numbers in 1837-8-9 and 1845-6-7, who exhibited the undernamed degrees of Scholarship; and expressed in per Centages of the Increase or Decrease of each Class, in each County and District of England and Wales, during that period.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read or Write Im- perfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.				
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Sussex	— 8·7	+ 19·9	— 10·7	— ·5
Hants	— 3·6	+ 6·9	— 3·8	+ ·5
Dorset	+ 2·0	— 3·5	+ ·5	+ 1·0
Total—Least Instruction	— 4·3	+ 9·6	— 5·6	+ ·3
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Kent	— 2·4	+ 2·1	+ ·3	...
Devonshire	+ 10·0	— 8·6	— 1·7	+ ·3
Total—Most Instruction	+ 1·7	— 2·0	+ ·2	+ ·1
Total—Southern Agricultural and Mari- time Counties	— 1·1	+ 3·5	— 2·5	+ ·1
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.				
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—				
Suffolk	— 6·8	+ 11·9	— 5·2	+ ·1
Cambridge	— 3·2	+ 13·0	— 9·6	— ·2
Norfolk	+ 1·3	+ 3·1	— 3·9	— ·5
Essex	— 1·9	— ·6	+ ·9	+ ·4
Huntingdon	— 20·0	+ 25·5	— 3·9	— 1·6
Total—Least Instruction	— 2·9	— 6·3	— 3·3	— ·1
II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—				
Wiltshire	— 6·9	+ 7·3	— ·7	+ ·3
Oxford	— 9·6	+ 12·9	— 3·5	+ ·2
Berkshire	— 6·2	+ 9·4	— 3·5	+ ·3
Total—Most Instruction	— 7·3	+ 9·4	— 2·3	+ ·2
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agri- cultural Counties	— 4·4	+ 7·4	— 3·0	...

ABSTRACT of the Progress of Popular Education in Eight Years among the Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read or Write Im- perfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.				
Middlesex	— 4	+ 6.8	— 6.2	— 2
Surrey	— 8.4	+ 11.4	— 2.6	— 4
Total—Most Instruction	— 2.2	+ 7.7	— 5.3	— 2
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.				
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—				
Hereford	— 6	+ 9.0	— 7.8	— 6
Shropshire	— 8.5	+ 14.2	— 5.4	— 3
Total—Least Instruction	— 5.1	+ 11.9	— 6.4	— 4
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—				
Lincoln	— 1.6	+ 5.3	— 4.0	+ 3
Northampton	— 4.1	+ 5.4	— 1.4	+ 1
Rutland	+ 3.0	+ 9.6	— 42.6	...
Total—Most Instruction	— 2.4	+ 6.2	— 3.9	+ 1
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	— 3.8	+ 8.8	— 4.9	— 1
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.				
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Bedfordshire	— 3.1	+ 6.0	— 2.9	....
Buckinghamshire.....	— 2.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	+ 2
Hertfordshire	— 18.7	+ 15.1	+ 3.4	+ 2
Total—Least Instruction	— 10.5	+ 10.1	+ 3	+ 2
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Somersetshire	— 3.5	+ 2.8	+ 7	....
Total—Most Instruction	— 3.5	+ 2.8	+ 7	....
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	— 6.6	+ 6.4	+ 1	— 1
VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.				
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
South Wales	+ 2	+ 4.3	— 3.7	— 8
North Wales	— 7.1	+ 5.3	+ 3.0	— 1.2
Monmouthshire	— 9.3	+ 10.9	— 1.8	+ 2
Total—Least Instruction	— 4.5	+ 6.2	— 1.2	— 5
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Cornwall	+ 4.5	— 5.9	+ 6	+ 8
Total—Most Instruction	+ 4.5	— 5.9	+ 6	— 8
Total—West^a Agricultural & Mining Counties	— 1.8	+ 2.4	— 5	— 1

ABSTRACT of the Progress of Popular Education in Eight Years among the Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read or Write Im- perfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.				
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Westmoreland	+ 5·9	— ·1	— 4·6	— 1·2
North Riding	— 8·6	+ 9·6	— ·1	— ·9
Durham	— 1·4	+ 1·5	— ·1	....
Total—Least Instruction	— 3·9	+ 5·1	— ·6	— ·6
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Cumberland.....	— 4·7	+ 14·7	— 10·0	....
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	— 8·7	+ 9·6	— ·1	— ·8
Northumberland	— 6·6	+ 15·7	— 9·5	+ ·4
Total—Most Instruction	— 7·0	+ 13·0	— 5·8	— ·2
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	— 5·5	+ 9·3	— 3·5	— ·3
VIII. Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.				
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Cheshire .....	....	+ ·7	+ ·2	— 9·
Lancashire	— 6·9	+ 8·5	— 1·7	— 9·
West Riding	— 8·7	+ 9·7	— ·2	— 8·
Staffordshire	+ 4·8	— ·9	— 4·4	+ 5·
Worcestershire	— 1·3	+ 2·6	— 1·3	....
Total—Least Instruction	— 4·1	+ 6·1	— 1·9	— ·1
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Derbyshire	— 5·8	+ 4·5	+ 1·4	— ·1
Gloucestershire	— 9·9	+ ·7	+ 8·7	+ ·5
Warwickshire	— 5·6	+ 3·8	+ 1·1	+ ·7
Leicestershire	— 4·2	+ 6·0	— 1·8	....
Nottingham	— 3·5	+ 5·7	— 2·1	— ·1
Total—Most Instruction	— 6·5	+ 3·2	+ 2·9	+ ·4
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	— 4·9	+ 5·1	— ·3	+ ·1
Total—England and Wales	— 4·2	+ 6·1	— 1·9	....

We may now proceed to examine, in so far as our data will permit, the relative quality of that smaller relative amount of delinquency

which appears to exist in the more instructed parts of the country, and ascertain whether we can hence derive a still greater encouragement to regard a people's Christian education as an efficient and available deterrent from crime; or whether it can possibly prove that, in the more instructed districts, its lesser amount is counterbalanced by its more heinous quality.

The classification of crime adopted in the Criminal Returns of the Home Office is avowedly imperfect; and it is by no means easy to make one which shall be simple, and yet serve the purposes at once of administrative justice and abstract science; the latter imperfect, and the former encumbered with arbitrary classifications and designations of crime inherited from every age of our legislation and legal practice. It is our present duty, however, to make the best of the classification already in use, rather than suggest a better; and we are under great obligation, as Statists, to our fellow labourer, Samuel Redgrove, Esq., of the Home Office, for the superiority of that which he has employed ever since the year 1834, when the Criminal Returns first came under his superintendence, as compared with the rude and imperfect catalogue for the kingdom at large, and for the metropolis alone in detail, which they previously presented; whole classes of the minor offences, such as assaults, riots, &c., being arbitrarily omitted by the compiler. This classification was the subject of much debate in our Society soon after its first publication; and in a paper by Mr. Symons, which was abstracted in our proceedings, many desiderata were suggested. But the officers of our Courts necessarily refuse to make any distinctions which the Courts themselves do not; and those who compile from their data cannot change their integral character. Changes are, however, constantly taking place in these returns, not to meet the views of the man of science, but as a necessary result of even minor changes in our criminal law, which occasion a mutability in the classification of offences under the heads now employed, though these be not themselves changed, which would invalidate any work, however elaborate, if it assumed that the figures found under each head always described exhaustively the same thing, and attempted by their means its separate exhibition during a long course of years. It is only the great groups that can safely be employed for comparison between one time or place and another; and as these groups supply a sufficient basis of observations without wandering over any lengthened period, it is the averages of the two several periods of three years each, last put on record, that I have employed for the purpose of the present comparisons between one county or district and another. It is only in the case of the county of Rutland that the data are so few as to produce the occasional exaggeration of the per centages without any consistency which immediately betrays a basis of observation too limited to shadow forth a law; but this is altogether an anomalous case too unimportant to demand special provision, unless it had been by including Rutland with one of the contiguous counties, which I should have been tempted to do, but for the technical incompleteness which would thus appear through my whole work. With the present caution, I shall refrain from pointing out every case in which the figures relating to this mere wapentake, dignified with the rank of a county, are obviously untrustworthy. The like difficulty would have been experienced in the case of some

of the Welsh counties, owing to the paucity of their population, if I had not throughout the inquiry treated the whole of North Wales and South Wales respectively as single counties, because, in property and population, equal only to the average of English counties. The total number of integral divisions in the quality of counties is therefore only 42, when the Ridings of Yorkshire are not distinguished, or 44 when they are, instead of 52, as it would be if the counties of Wales were considered severally.

The following table of the total commitments during the last six years, from 1842 to 1847 inclusive, exhibits the classification now in use, and gives the data upon which the present calculations are based, with the addition of the commitments of females, in the proportion of 1 to 4, which are omitted from the succeeding analyses, for the sake of making the proper allowance for the varying ages of the population.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years 1842-47, and the Offences with which the Persons stood Charged.

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
<i>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</i>							
Murder	72	68	65	75	85	67	432
Attempts to murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	13	21	21	17	12	4	88
Attempts to murder, unattended with bodily injuries	10	15	9	19	23	26	102
Shooting at, stabbing, wounding, &c., with intent to maim, dis- figure, &c.	221	190	136	221	219	166	1,153
Manslaughter	234	190	173	209	258	191	1,255
Attempts to procure the miscarriage of women	3	4	1	6	13	5	32
Concealing the births of infants	65	78	53	87	66	49	398
Sodomy	42	68	50	69	67	38	334
Assaults, with intent to commit so- domy and other unnatural mis- demaneors	55	64	51	97	77	53	397
Rape, and carnally abusing girls under the age of ten years	97	139	86	127	127	118	694
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	131	164	123	167	158	141	884
Carnally abusing girls between the age of ten and twelve years	5	5	6	8	7	2	33
Abduction	2	1	....	4	....	7	14
Bigamy	84	82	62	69	107	65	469
Child stealing	3	2	4	5	6	1	21
Assaults	672	786	797	788	742	727	4,512
Assaults on peace-officers in the ex- ecution of their duty	314	372	329	338	464	467	2,284
Total of No. 1.	2,023	2,249	1,966	2,306	2,431	2,127	13,102

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years 1842-47, and the Offences with which the Persons stood charged.—Continued.

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.							
Sacrilege	7	....	3	10	27	17	64
Burglary	444	372	412	476	812	560	3,076
Burglary, attended with violence to persons	6	6	11	5	27	20	75
Housebreaking	611	483	483	546	669	679	3,471
Breaking within the curtilage of dwelling-houses, and stealing	60	40	64	54	100	95	413
Breaking into shops, warehouses, and counting-houses, and stealing	200	165	155	200	276	251	1,247
Misdemeanors, with intent to com- mit the above offences	32	19	16	29	39	37	172
Robbery	77	116	74	78	146	106	597
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	247	252	208	291	322	330	1,650
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	15	11	9	22	37	10	104
Obtaining property by threats to accuse of unnatural crimes	3	3	1	6	1	4	18
Assaults, with intent to rob, and de- manding property with menaces .	14	39	22	31	57	50	213
Stealing in dwelling-houses, persons therein being put in fear .....	....	....	1	3	11	2	17
Sending menacing letters to extort money	5	1	5	6	6	2	25
Piracy	11	....	7	2	....	15	35
Total of No. 2.	1,732	1,507	1,471	1,759	2,530	2,178	11,177
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.							
Cattle-stealing	38	31	32	44	59	54	258
Horse-stealing	152	120	110	163	182	172	899
Sheep-stealing	283	211	215	286	403	428	1,826
Larceny, to the value of 5 <i>l.</i> in dwell- ing-houses	218	192	179	188	204	229	1,210
Larceny, from the person	2,066	1,841	1,796	1,626	1,676	1,694	10,699
Larceny, by servants	1,856	1,573	1,501	1,329	1,434	1,550	9,243
Larceny, simple	16,524	14,143	13,794	14,777	15,977	17,220	92,435
Stealing from vessels in port, on a river, &c.	158	151	113	94	146	151	813
Stealing goods in process of manu- facture	1	....	1	3	3	5	13
Stealing fixtures, trees, and shrubs growing, &c.	357	226	262	278	389	442	1,954
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal...	42	45	27	25	18	24	181
Embezzlement	415	381	351	354	367	408	2,276
Stealing and receiving letters stolen from the Post-Office by servants	20	15	12	11	25	22	105
Receiving stolen goods	764	592	617	657	827	907	4,364
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	677	514	496	590	588	689	3,554
Total of No. 3.	23,571	20,035	19,506	20,425	22,298	23,995	129,830

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years 1842-47, and the Offences with which the Persons stood charged.—Continued.

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
<i>No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.</i>							
Setting fire to a dwelling-house, } or shop, persons being therein....	1	13	3	8	8	12	45
Setting fire to a house, warehouse, } corn-stack, &c.	99	107	78	217	90	45	636
Setting fire to crops, plantations, } heath, &c.	16	7	12	15	4	3	57
Attempts to commit arson, set fire } to crops, &c.	9	5	9	5	3	2	33
Riot, and feloniously demolishing } buildings, machinery, &c.	13	5	....	2	60	71	151
Destroying silk, woollen, linen, or } cotton goods, in process of manu- } facture	2	2	2	1	1	3	11
Destroying hop-binds, trees, and } shrubs growing &c.	3	5	2	11	18	8	47
Killing and maiming cattle.....	25	40	28	43	34	37	207
Sending letters threatening to burn } houses, &c.	7	4	6	14	15	6	52
Other malicious offences.....	11	21	9	31	46	14	132
Total of No. 4.	186	209	149	347	279	201	1,371
<i>No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.</i>							
Forging and uttering forged Bank } of England notes	2	1	2	2	8	12	27
Forging and uttering other forged } instruments	162	125	109	151	182	139	868
Having in possession, &c., forged } Bank of England notes.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Counterfeiting the current gold and } silver coin	8	15	7	9	28	26	93
Having in possession, &c., imple- } ments for coining	17	14	12	21	40	50	154
Buying and putting off counterfeit } gold and silver coin	3	....	....	3	2	1	9
Uttering and having in possession } ditto	332	251	308	362	407	406	2,066
Total of No. 5.	525	406	438	548	668	634	3,219

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years 1842-47, and the Offences with which the Persons stood charged.—Continued.

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
No. 6. <i>Other Offences not included in the above Classes.</i>							
High treason .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Assembling armed, &c., to aid smugglers .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assaulting and obstructing officers employed to prevent smuggling .....	....	2	....	1	16	6	25
Deer-stealing, and feloniously re- sisting deer-keepers	3	6	6	17	4	10	46
Being out armed, &c., to take game by night, taking game by night, and assaulting game-keepers	75	128	95	111	236	101	746
Taking and destroying fish in en- closed water	8	6	5	6	2	9	36
Being at large under sentence of transportation	4	5	1	3	6	2	21
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons	30	9	16	24	24	27	130
Perjury and subornation of perjury....	33	34	27	50	65	79	288
Riot, sedition, &c. ....	....	....	....	2	60	962	1,024
Riot, breach of the peace, and pound-breach	373	302	363	567	543	595	2,743
Rescue, and refusing to aid peace- officers	2	11	14	13	18	12	70
Keeping disorderly houses	99	84	86	187	145	186	787
Indecently exposing the person	5	14	5	9	6	5	44
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	13	7	8	9	24	8	69
Misdemeanors, ditto	151	93	147	158	236	171	956
Total of No. 6.	796	701	773	1,157	1,385	2,174	6,986
Grand Total.....	28,833	25,107	24,303	26,542	29,591	31,309	165,685

Some conception of the degree of gravity attaching to the offences for which the gross number of 28,833 persons were committed in 1847 may be derived from the results of the proceedings. Fifty-one persons were sentenced to death; 46 to transportation for life, 30 for more than 15 years, 230 for 10 to 15 years, 769 from 7 to 10 years, and 1,731 for 7 years; 4 to imprisonment from 2 to 3 years, 455 from 1 to 2 years, 2,355 from 6 months to 1 year, and 15,498 not exceeding 6 months; 369 were whipped, fined, and discharged on sureties; and 4 were pardoned; making the total number of the convicted only 21,542, of whom 15,499 were imprisoned for less than 6 months, and 11,800 of these for petty larcenies. Fifteen were found insane on arraignment, and 25 acquitted as being insane. Five thousand two hundred were found not guilty on trial, 1,859 had no bill found, and 192 were not prosecuted; making a total of 7,251 acquitted. The

capital conviction was carried into effect in 8 cases; and in a ninth it was avoided only by suicide.

The preceding classification admits of a slight modification which will greatly increase its value to our present purpose. By following arbitrarily the distinction between offences against the person and offences against property, the totals under the former head are made to embrace a cloud of common assaults, which entirely obscure the numerical data relating to more serious forms of offence; while, on the other hand, the malicious offences against property, entered in the midst of those whose object is purely the desire of gain, cause the total of offences against property to involve very discordant elements. I have, therefore, although the change still leaves various minor discrepancies, brought into one group the offences which are principally the result of uncontrolled or disordered lust and revenge, by placing side by side all the offences against the person, with the exception of assaults, and all the malicious offences against property, and bringing them to common totals. This leaves in perfectly distinct relief the three great classes of crime which result from a desire of dishonest gain, in so far as they become the subject of criminal proceedings; viz., first, offences against property committed with violence: second, offences against property committed without violence; and third, forgery and offences against the currency, which might well have been included among the latter. We have then remaining the assaults, which will, in the main, arise from the ebullitions of ungoverned temper, even those upon police officers in the execution of their duty; and the class of "other offences." These, except the offences against the State, might have been grouped with one or other of the preceding classes; but they are all offences common to the people at large, and not to any special localities, except those of smuggling and poaching. The former of these offences, in the form which brings it before the higher criminal tribunals, is now of such limited extent that, after making an abstract of the few cases which occur wholly in the counties on the southern and eastern coast, I find them to be so few as to supply no data for the calculation of proportions between one place or time and another; while, of the offences against the game-laws the greater number are disposed of by summary conviction, leaving for the higher tribunals a number which, in any divisions less than the eight principal districts which I have adopted, is too small to give any trustworthy results. I have entered them, however, in like manner as I have noticed the subject of smuggling, to meet the objections which might be made to comparing the criminality of districts, in some of which whole classes of offences could not be found, though they might be common in others; for it will hence be seen within what narrow compass such objections lie; and, indeed, when it is considered how easy it is for vagrant propensities to find an object, although it may be different in one locality from that which presents itself in another, I doubt whether even the elimination of offenders of this latter class was in any degree necessary to a comparison of the criminality of different districts, though it is preserved in the accompanying tables.

Neither, in this country, is high treason a heading of any statistical value, for there has not been one commitment on such a charge during the last five years; and the only other element in this table worthy of

peculiar comment is that of the committals for riot, sedition, &c., which were of considerable number in 1839-40 and in 1841-2, but had entirely ceased for three years, until the recent commotions of continental Europe gave a temporary movement to the elements of disorder which exist in every community, and the reduction of which, by every form of Christian effort, is the great and ever pressing problem of social existence. All the remaining Miscellaneous heads of offence are of a nature to be grouped without much violence with that of assaults, as regards their moral quality; and the three cardinal groups to which we are thus brought are:—

1. Serious offences against persons and offences against property, chiefly from lust and revenge. Table VI.

2. Offences against property, with and without violence, from the desire of dishonest gain. Table VII.

3. Miscellaneous offences, as assault, riot, misdemeanor, &c., in great part from ebullitions of temper. Table VIII.

For the sake of this grouping, I have not, however, in the following tables deviated from the existing classification of the Home Office Returns, beyond making in them the distinctions requisite to it. The whole of the matter derived from them will therefore be found in the order to which the eye of the English statist has become somewhat familiar; but express tables are added for the purpose of making the new combinations which I am desirous to bring under notice. Table IX.

The mode in which I have arrived at the *calculated* average number of committals of each kind for each county; *i. e.*, the number which should be found in any population of the like ages on the average of all England and Wales, has been, first, by applying to each county, for the period of three years now under consideration, the law for its calculation in gross, shadowed forth by our former coadjutor, Mr. Rawson*, and other statist, and reduced to a mathematical expression by Mr. Neison†; and then by distributing this gross calculated crime for each county among the various classes of crime, in the proportions that the gross commitments for all England and Wales are distributed. There is a slight rudeness in this method which is the necessary result of the absence of any statement in the recent English criminal returns as to the ages of the persons committed for *each class* of crime; but I do not believe that its removal would affect the results in any mentionable degree. It is the calculated average of commitments of males during the three years 1845-6-7, which is thus brought into comparison with the average actual commitments in the same three years; and the attached per centages, *plus* or *minus*, show the difference, in every variety of combination.

The propriety of taking records of *commitments* instead of convictions as the foundation of statistical calculations in criminal matters has often been discussed, and as often decided in favour of the former, as being a better index to the number of crimes actually committed than the latter; at the same time that its character, merely as an index, being clearly recognised, it will always be borne in mind that it is the proportionate excess or deficiency of crime which we are using it to indicate, and not its positive amount which we are supposing it ex-

* Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. ii., p. 327.

† Ibid., vol. ix., p. 226.

haustively to describe. It is true that statisticians themselves are not always free from a sort of idolatry of arithmetic which enables them, as with an eye of faith, to see substantial facts where there are only feeble indications even in the very observations which first supplied the data; but an unskilled mind is yet more liable to such delusion, without preserving that method in its madness which makes correction possible. There is, however, a testimony to the truthfulness of the observations and to the direct connexion of these observations with some general law, which nothing can contravene, when the results are found to exhibit a sensitive consistency with each other, at various intervals of time, and under the varying but calculable influences of locality; and such testimony is conspicuous in those which are now being submitted. Not that they are exempt from trifling anomalies; but these are commonly so connected with ascertained influences as to corroborate the general result. It is always difficult, however, to determine the allowance to be made for the differing manners, habits, and police of the more polished and populous places, as compared with the more rude and remote, in which, unheeded by any public tribunal, occur petty disorders, which, in a well-policed town, would be the subject of criminal proceedings. Neither, it may be argued, is it possible, from existing data, to know how many of the persons committed in one district may be immigrants from another. But when it is considered that the great body of those whose cases are sent to assizes and sessions, instead of being summarily treated, are not mere wanderers, they must be regarded as forming essentially a part of the community in which they are found.

To meet these difficulties in some degree, a supplementary table is supplied, in which the general body of commitments is disembarrassed from the more numerous but less grave offences classed under the heads of larceny, larceny by servants, assaults, assaults on police officers in the execution of their duty, riot, and breach of the peace. Under these heads are comprised nearly two-thirds of the total number of male commitments on the average of 1845-6-7 (12,912 out of 20,698); and after their elimination, as comprising the classes of observed offences most liable to influence by differences of police, and of exposure to the tide of vagrancy, the remaining 7,786 (representing thrice the number of observations, because an average of three years) will afford, perhaps, a safer basis for estimating the relative criminality of different districts than any that has yet been offered.

To this I have added a few columns, showing the relative progress of population and crime in each county and district for the thirty years preceding the date of the earliest of the materials which I am now using. The publication of the Eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, too, since I commenced this paper, supplying, as it does, returns of both bastardy and improvident marriages for 1845, has permitted me, in corroboration, rather than in supersession of my former facts, to make separate and combined abstracts of them in the same table; which, with the columns showing the proportions of ignorance, on the one hand, and of persons of independent means, on the other, in each locality, thus presents a more valuable body of evidence to the relative moral condition of different parts of the kingdom than has yet been brought within the same compass. (Table X.)

Prefixed to these several statements will be found a set of Tables (III., IV., and V.), containing abstracts of the results of the detailed tables, as well those formerly adduced as those now submitted. These results are given for each of the eight districts into which the kingdom has been divided for our present purpose; and, separately, for the more as compared with the less instructed districts and the more as compared with the less instructed groups of counties in each. These abstracts, again, are prefaced by a summary table (II.), giving the whole numbers, calculated and actual, and the per centages above and below the average of the kingdom, in every element of investigation, for each of the four great groups into which the counties of England and Wales may be arranged by taking the most and the least instructed counties of the most and least instructed districts respectively; while the results of this, again, merely in per centages above and below the average, are abstracted in Table I., in which they are thrown into every possible combination, for purposes of comparison with the per centage of difference which they exhibit in favour of, or against, the counties of more and less instruction.

A set of shaded maps accompanies these tables, to illustrate the most important branches of the investigation, and I have endeavoured to supply the deficiency which H. R. H. Prince Albert was pleased to point out, of the want of more illustrations of this kind for the subjects regarded as indices to moral *causes* or *influences*, by adding the three first of the series. It had scarcely been realized to my mind, indeed, that it was as important and as easy to represent the negative evidence against influences popularly supposed to be all-powerful, as to picture forth the positive coincidences which I was anxious to demonstrate. In regard to any statistical investigation of such influences, it has to be observed with regret that existing statistical evidence to the moral and industrial organization of society is both limited and imperfect. That which is here pictured forth is all that appeared to be of value in the most recent records; and the predominant force of the influences connected with the education test, as compared with those revealed by the others, has caused me to give to that test a constant regard throughout the investigation, in contact with the classification by the nature and organization of the industry of each district which I have been enabled rudely to effect. Although the prominence thus given to the subject of education is due to it as the most promising material of hypotheses to be newly tried by every possible combination of facts, yet a watchful regard to the influences connected with the other indices which have been rendered available, will be found to supply many instructive suggestions.

It was obvious that the double analysis of the criminal returns by the class and locality of the commitments, would be greatly enhanced in value by introducing the element of *time* also. And to this end I have made the like but a separate classification and distribution, side by side, of the commitment of males in 1842-3-4 and of those in 1845-6-7; deducing from a comparison of the numbers a per centage of increase or diminution in each class and locality during an interval of three years. Whether these were *good* or *bad* "times" is the first question which suggests itself to every man of business; and our Vice-President, Mr. Tooke, has taught us how important a part of a nation's

history is a history of prices. A reference to his pages shows at once that it was not until after the harvest of 1842 that we began to feel the first great and permanent decline in the prices of corn since the close of the years of remarkable abundance which terminated with 1837; nor was it until after the potato harvest of 1846 that the prices of grain again attained to any remarkable elevation. The price of wheat then gradually doubled, but experienced a sudden fall towards Midsummer, under excessive imports of sunshine, which elude all legislative vigilance, and are induced by no human bounty. Since this period, they have never attained any distressing elevation. The interval under observation, therefore, was one of increasing prosperity, or, at all events, of increasing employment, and it is very gratifying to observe the general result in a decline of 13·2 per cent. in the total number of commitments; rising to 22·9 per cent. in the great central and northern manufacturing and mining districts; 24·4 and 27·6 in the districts of England immediately contiguous to it; and 19·4 per cent. even in the South Midland Agricultural Districts, with domestic manufactures, which seldom have a good feature to exhibit. The decline was much less in every district less influenced by manufactures or their contiguity; while in the Metropolis, and in the Metropolis only, there was, during the same interval, a positive increase of 14·2 per cent., with the effect of elevating its relative position in the bad scale of crime no less than 38·4 per cent., as compared with its position three years earlier. The relative position of every other district not similarly influenced by augmented employment in the manufacturing regions, is also raised, in the latter period, in like manner; the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties to the extent of 10·3 per cent.; the Western Agricultural and Mining Counties 3·7 per cent.; and the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 1·9 per cent. In no case, however, does this arise from a positive increase in the number of commitments, except in the Metropolitan district; and various indications induce me to believe that the metropolis is the last to feel a time of depression in the national industry, and the last to recover from it.

The detection of these systematic fluctuations in the amount and distribution of commitments within so limited a period, necessarily suggested a rapid glance at the past, contained in the following table, which represents the progress of the criminal commitments for the preceding thirty years as well as the last six, distinguishing from the general body those classes of commitments which may be supposed most liable to influence by changes in the police, and by fluctuations of employment, and comparing the results with the contemporary prices of wheat. The later columns of this table show an immediate connexion, throughout the period from 1810 to 1847, between the price of food and the amount of commitments, every access to the former being followed by an excess in the latter, but unhappily without concomitant reduction when the price of grain declines. Not that the reduction which actually does occur can escape observation, but it is for a shorter period and within narrower limits; insomuch, that, although the average price of grain in 1847 was only the same as in 1815, the total amount of commitments was nearly quadruple the number in that year.

TABLE showing the Progress of Criminal Commitments from 1810 to 1847 inclusive, distinguishing the Commitments for the more numerous though Minor Offences of Larceny and Assault, and comparing the whole with the Progress of the Prices of Wheat during the same period.

Years.	Commitments for all Offences except Simple Larceny, Assaults, Riot, &c.	Commitments for Simple Larceny and Larceny by Servants.	Proportion per Cent. of Commitments for Larceny to the general body of Commitments.	Commitments for Assaults, Assaults on Police Officers, Riot, and Breach of the Peace*.	Proportion per Cent. of the Commitments for Assault, &c., to the general body of Commitments.	Total Commitments recorded in the Criminal Returns.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Commitments in each year on the former.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in Price of Wheat in each year on the former.	Contemporary Events.
1810	1,616	3,530	218·4	....	....	5,146	106 2	s. d.	+ 11·3	
1811	1,648	3,689	223·8	....	....	5,337	+ 3·7	94 6	- 11·1	
1812	2,213	4,363	197·1	....	....	6,576	+ 23 2	125 5	+ 32·8	
1813	2,541	4,623	181·9	....	....	7,164	+ 8·9	108 9	- 13·4	
1814	2,131	4,259	199·8	....	....	6,390	- 10·8	74 0	- 31·7	
1815	2,409	5,409	224·5	....	....	7,818	+ 22·3	64 4	- 13·3	Return home of Troops.
1816	2,968	6,123	206·3	....	....	9,091	+ 16·3	75 10	+ 17·5	
1817	4,536	9,396	207·1	....	....	13,932	+ 53·2	94 9	+ 25·1	
1818	4,264	9,303	218·2	....	....	13,567	- 2·6	84 1	- 10·9	
1819	4,601	9,653	209·8	....	....	14,254	+ 5·1	73 0	- 13·1	Manchester Riots.
1820	4,550	9,160	201·3	....	....	13,710	- 3·8	67 11	- 7·6	
1821	4,390	8,725	198·7	....	....	13,115	- 4·3	56 2	- 16·8	
1822	3,796	8,445	222·5	....	....	12,241	- 6·7	44 7	- 21·0	
1823	3,786	8,477	223·9	....	....	12,263	+ 2	53 5	+ 20·1	
1824	4,144	9,554	230·8	....	....	13,698	+ 11·7	64 0	+ 20·3	
1825	4,350	10,087	231·9	....	....	14,437	+ 5·4	68 7	+ 6·7	Commercial Panic.
1826	5,042	11,122	220·6	....	....	16,164	+ 11·9	58 9	- 14·5	
1827	5,907	12,014	203·4	....	....	17,921	+ 10·9	56 9	- 3·4	
1828	5,575	10,989	197·1	....	....	16,564	- 7·6	60 5	+ 6·8	
1829	6,047	12,628	208·8	....	....	18,675	+ 12·7	66 3	+ 9·8	
1830	6,076	12,031	198·0	....	....	18,107	- 3·0	64 3	- 3·0	
1831	7,529	12,118	161·0	....	....	19,647	+ 8·5	66 4	+ 3·2	
1832	7,364	13,465	182·8	....	....	20,829	+ 6·0	58 8	- 11·8	Reform Act.
1833	7,158	12,914	180·4	....	....	20,072	- 3·6	52 11	- 10·1	
1834	7,397	12,717	171·9	2,337	31·6	22,451	+ 11·8	46 2	- 12·1	
1835	6,750	11,905	176·4	2,076	30·8	20,731	- 7·6	39 4	- 15·0	
1836	6,699	12,584	187·8	1,701	25·4	20,984	+ 1·2	48 9	+ 23·5	
1837	7,335	14,770	201·4	1,507	20·5	23,612	+ 12·5	55 10	+ 14·5	
1838	7,320	14,317	195·6	1,457	19·9	23,094	- 2·2	64 4	+ 15·8	
1839	7,529	15,166	201·4	1,748	23·2	24,443	+ 5·8	70 6	+ 9·5	
1840	8,662	17,018	196·5	1,507	17·4	27,187	+ 11·2	66 4	- 5·8	
1841	8,652	17,346	200·5	1,762	20·4	27,760	+ 2·1	64 4	- 3·0	
1842	10,750	18,770	174·6	1,789	16·6	31,309	+ 12·8	57 3	- 10·9	General turn-out of Manufacturing Labourers.
1843	10,431	17,411	166·9	1,749	16·8	29,591	- 5·5	50 1	- 12·4	
1844	8,743	16,106	184·2	1,693	19·3	26,542	- 10·3	51 3	+ 2·1	
1845	7,519	15,295	203·4	1,489	19·8	24,303	- 8·4	50 10	- 1·4	
1846	7,931	15,716	198·1	1,460	18·4	25,107	+ 3·3	54 8	+ 7·7	
1847	9,094	18,380	202·1	1,359	14·9	28,833	+ 15·0	69 9	+ 27·7	Irish Seditions.

* This class of offences was never brought to account in the Criminal Returns published by the Home Office previous to 1834, when it is seen to produce an anomalous increase of crime, the only one, besides that on the return of the army, which is unaccompanied or unpreceded by an increase in the prices of food.

† The prices of wheat are per Winchester bushel, down to 1819, and per Imperial bushel from that period forward.

Nor is any relief from this painful fact to be obtained by turning to the first column, from which the most numerous of the minor forms of offence are eliminated. The proportionate excess at the later period is here seen to be precisely the same. Nor does the proportion of the minor offences against persons and property to the general body of commitments (averaging about 200 per cent.) vary so consistently with the variations in the total amount of commitments as might have been anticipated; whence it would appear that fluctuations in the supply of food, and with it, sooner or later, of employment and profit, act upon the social constitution generally, and deprave or embitter its moral tone throughout, to an extent from which it has not the elasticity to recover before the attack, in the course of nature, is renewed. It is worthy of remark, too, that there is an obvious tendency, in the aggravated uneasiness of the periods of depression to find some general cause in the constitution of society for the various forms of unhappiness by which it is assailed; sometimes, perhaps, to the destruction of an arrangement already condemned by sound judgment, but always with a blindness of passion which it must sometimes prove difficult either to guide, to humour, or to resist. *Steadiness* in the price of food, in credit, and in employment, is obviously, therefore, one of the first desiderata for the moral welfare of modern society, more, perhaps, than the positive range of any of them; for the only cases in which there appears to be an augmentation in the amount of crime unpreceded or unaccompanied by a rise in the price of food, is in 1815, on the return of the army and the disbanding of the troops, and in 1834, when it arose fictitiously from the "assaults," &c., which had theretofore been arbitrarily omitted, being now for the first time included in the returns.

The columns in which this latter class of offences is separately entered, do, at least, afford some satisfaction, in the testimony which they bear to its steady decline, under the operation of improved police and softened manners; inasmuch that the positive number of commitments under it in 1847 was little more than half what it was in 1834, and its proportion to the general body of commitments less than half what it then was. It is the positive decline of this class of commitments, therefore, which has contributed largely to the relative decline in the total commitments in 1843, 1844, and 1845, observed to take place with a constancy and to a degree which was before unknown in our criminal records. But this very insight into its nature will warn us that it is only temporary. In the two main streams of commitments the ebb is only of the partial and temporary kind which we have described, and the flow, perceptible in 1846, has since rushed onward with its accustomed force. From the following tables will be gathered the *character* of much of the *excess* of commitments in bad times, from which it will appear that they result rather from idle habits, acquired in an atmosphere of rude discontent, than from the pressure of actual want, which is so largely relieved by our institutions of public and private charity.

Recognising, then, the disastrous moral effects of this reeling in the edifice of industry, what are we to conclude from the augmented leaven of crime and burthen of criminals which it entails upon society at every assault of the seasons? Is it that the social fabric is yielding, or merely,

that, by our maladministration, we convert the weak, who become bad at such periods, into a class of permanent and professional delinquents, from whom we are not freed by their vices, by the hulks, by transportation, or by the gallows, before we undertake the education of a new accession of recruits for the same wretched disservice? These questions will be answered with vehement readiness, though not with exact accord, by those who imagine that they see intuitively through the labyrinth of social influences; but our presumptions do not extend beyond legitimate hypotheses, to be answered "yea" or "nay," by further observation and analysis; and these I would now push into a comparison of the several counties and districts, in reference to the relative progress of population and commitments in each, during thirty years, from 1811 to 1841, or rather from 1810-11-12 to 1840-1-2; for three years are taken to give a securer basis to the results. This comparison will be found in detail in the concluding columns of Table X., a glance at which will show an universal increase in the number of commitments over that of the population in this period, in the proportion of 376·0 to 56·5, so that, after making allowance for the increase of the population, the annual commitments have increased no less than 319 per cent., or, in other words, have trebled, while the population has scarcely more than half doubled; being an increase in crime six times faster than in population. In the following comparisons it will be most convenient to use simply the figures which betoken this increase, after reckoning for the increase of the population.

It would scarcely have been anticipated that the increase of commitments in Middlesex in these thirty years would prove to be little more than one-sixth as great as the general increase, or 63·4 per cent., instead of 319·5; and so far as the influence of the metropolis extends, the proportionate increase is obviously lowered by it; the increase in Surrey being only 189·5, Kent, 253·9, Herts, 261·5, and Essex, 309·0, while the increase in the next adjoining county of Sussex has been 489·1, Buckingham 534·1, and Bedford 669·0. In the metropolis and its neighbourhood, therefore, influences antagonistic to active delinquency have been in more vigorous operation than in any other part of the kingdom; and the most obvious are improved *education* and improved *police*. These influences have been so powerful that there would probably have been no increase in the proportion of commitments in the metropolis, but for the six-fold deterioration observed in the country generally, which must supply an augmented number of trained delinquents for their final career in the metropolis. I am inclined, indeed, to attribute a high degree of influence to improved police, the effect of which is relatively visible elsewhere. Next to the two metropolitan counties, in which jointly the increase has been 79·6 per cent., the progress of commitments has been least excessive in the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties (299·1 per cent., with much higher figures for Sussex and Dorset) and in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (373·1 per cent.), with great excess in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Oxford, and Wilts, all of which are, in great part, counties in a low condition industrially, except Huntingdon, which is also much under the average in the *positive* amount of its crime. Next to these, in the descending scale, come the North Midland Agricultural Counties

(397·1 per cent., with a peculiar excess in Salop, Northampton, and Rutland); then, the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties (428·2 per cent., with peculiar excess in Westmoreland, and the North and East Riding of York); and next the Great Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties, with their $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions of inhabitants (459·4 per cent.), with peculiar excess in Cheshire, the West Riding of York, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Leicestershire. In the midst of all this, it is remarkable that Lancashire, which doubled its population in these thirty years, while the whole central manufacturing region shows an increase of only 74 per cent., nevertheless exhibits an increase of crime in the proportion of only one half of that presented by its neighbours of the West Riding, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, or 352·5, compared with 630·4, 680·7, and 657·0; a result which I can attribute only to the comparatively better police of its towns, and to that which has already been pointed out as gradually looming into a recognised fact, viz., that the population engaged in all the various departments of a factory system are, as a whole, less disorderly than those scattered about the country in a sort of industrial gipsydom, practically dissociated from their employers and from every person of a better class. Nottinghamshire is still more under the average of increase than Lancashire (251·0), and Warwickshire is likewise under it (394·4).

A manufacturing district which shows a yet higher rate of increase is that, however, in which the manufactures are carried on amidst agricultural operations in the habitations of the poor, viz., the South Midland Agricultural District with Domestic Manufactures, in which it is 481·9, with peculiar excess in Bedfordshire (669·0), Buckinghamshire (534·1), and Somersetshire (550·1). But the highest rate of all is that exhibited by the Western Celtic Mining and Agricultural Districts (718·9), and, above all, in Monmouthshire (1,365·6), and South Wales (714·7); while North Wales (567·9) and Cornwall (576·7) are also high.

We thus see that the greatest excess of increase is not amidst the most concentrated masses of the population, whether in the north or the south of England, but greatest in the remotest, most ignorant, and most depressed of the agricultural, as in the remotest and most neglected of the manufacturing and mining populations, furthest removed from every civilizing influence, and even from the check of improved police. These terms, however, scarcely apply to the East and North Riding and to Westmoreland, which, in this respect, as in bastardy returns, exhibit an excess which ill accords with their relative superiority of instruction.

In the case of the whole kingdom, however, and especially of the districts above pointed out, it would appear that a rapid progress in material civilization, without a proportionate moral advancement, has thrown new and more frequent incentives to disorder among the people at large, which produce their worst effects on the recoil of each wave of industrial prosperity, amidst those classes whose moral ties to the existing framework of society are feeblest and least felt or understood, and to many of whom socialism or any other destructive theory would appear as consistent with their well-being, as the most cherished axioms of political science, or even the words of Christian truth itself.

It is to such populations that we must especially turn our regards, whether they be found stagnating in some Buckinghamshire village, or congregated amidst the cinder-heaps of South Staffordshire, or dispersed among the moors of Yorkshire, or breathing fever on the banks of the Medlock, or following Frost to the siege of Newport. It is not a question of letting "well" alone in their case, for it is "evil" that is marching upon us from among them with gigantic strides. Improved or invigorated institutions of education, police, providence, and sanatory administration, are essential to incorporate them into a healthy social fabric; and these, it is true, require, for their erection and useful maintenance, the local exertions of Christian men, under the favourable regard of a devoted ministry, without which each effort of the State may prove but a lever without a fulcrum, but once in being, their united operation would prove in itself to be a work of education, supplemental to that sounder course of Christian training which it now appears to be the steady aim of the Government to provide for the population at large.

Still, I am inclined to hope that some portion of the growing evil arises from maladministration, because, grievous as such a thought may be, it gives promise of a remedy for some portion of it within yet easier reach than we have heretofore supposed. Whatever may be the defects of our existing prison discipline, and the incertitude of the views combined with magnitude of expense which obstruct its improvement, it is worthy of grave consideration whether some of the 20,000 persons annually sent to assizes and sessions for the pettiest forms of offence might not, with great profit to the community, be withheld, by an alteration in our tribunals, from the schooling to deeper crime which they obtain while confined before trial. If there be a wholesome prejudice against extending the power of the individual magistrate, still, as I have before stated, there can be no valid reason why the jury in a modified form should not be introduced into the police-court and the petty-sessions, so as to dispose of *one-half* of the present criminal business summarily*. Under the superintendence of the Home Office, to which proper returns ought to be made at very brief intervals, such a summary mode of procedure would be far more conducive to the ends of justice than the existing system, under which the difficulties in the way of bringing all the parties and all the evidence to a second trial is merely a large premium of chances for escape, which weighs very largely with the cunning improvidence of the poor creatures who see it before them. It is a system resembling that of the small debt courts which I would recommend, in which a small jury or a few assessors to the magistrate, serving for the day, might enable him to dispose of at least half the cases which are now sent to the quarter sessions. And in this manner the police courts and courts of petty sessions, whose daily influence upon the thoughts, feelings, and manners of the population is incalculable, would at once gain the support of a higher public opinion, which they amply merit, and the assistance of men of middle-class intelligence, well qualified to judge of such cases as it is suggested to leave to them.

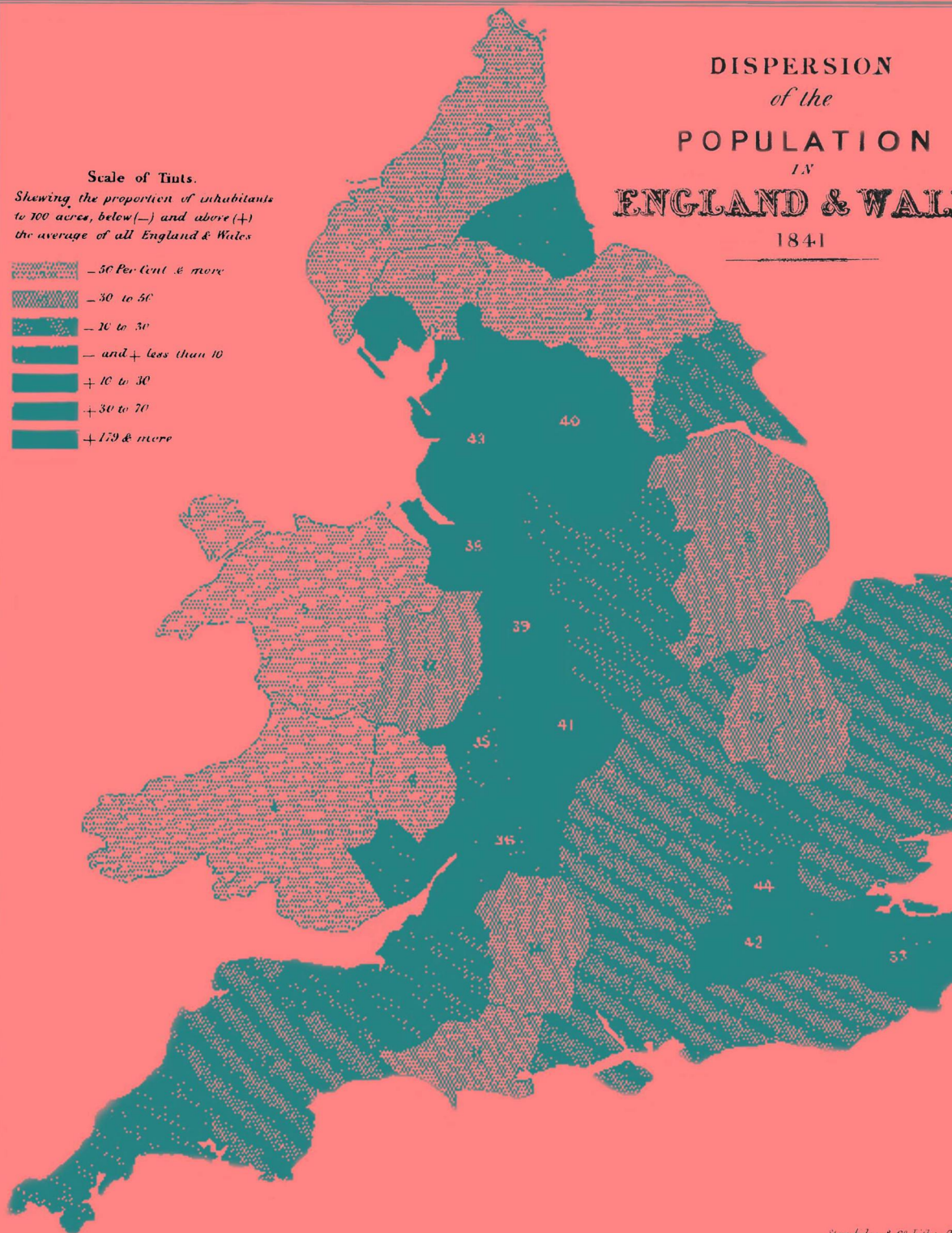
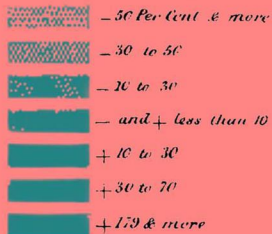
(To be concluded in the next Number.)

* *Journal of the Statistical Society*, vol. ix., p. 309.

DISPERSION
of the
POPULATION
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
1841

Scale of Tints.

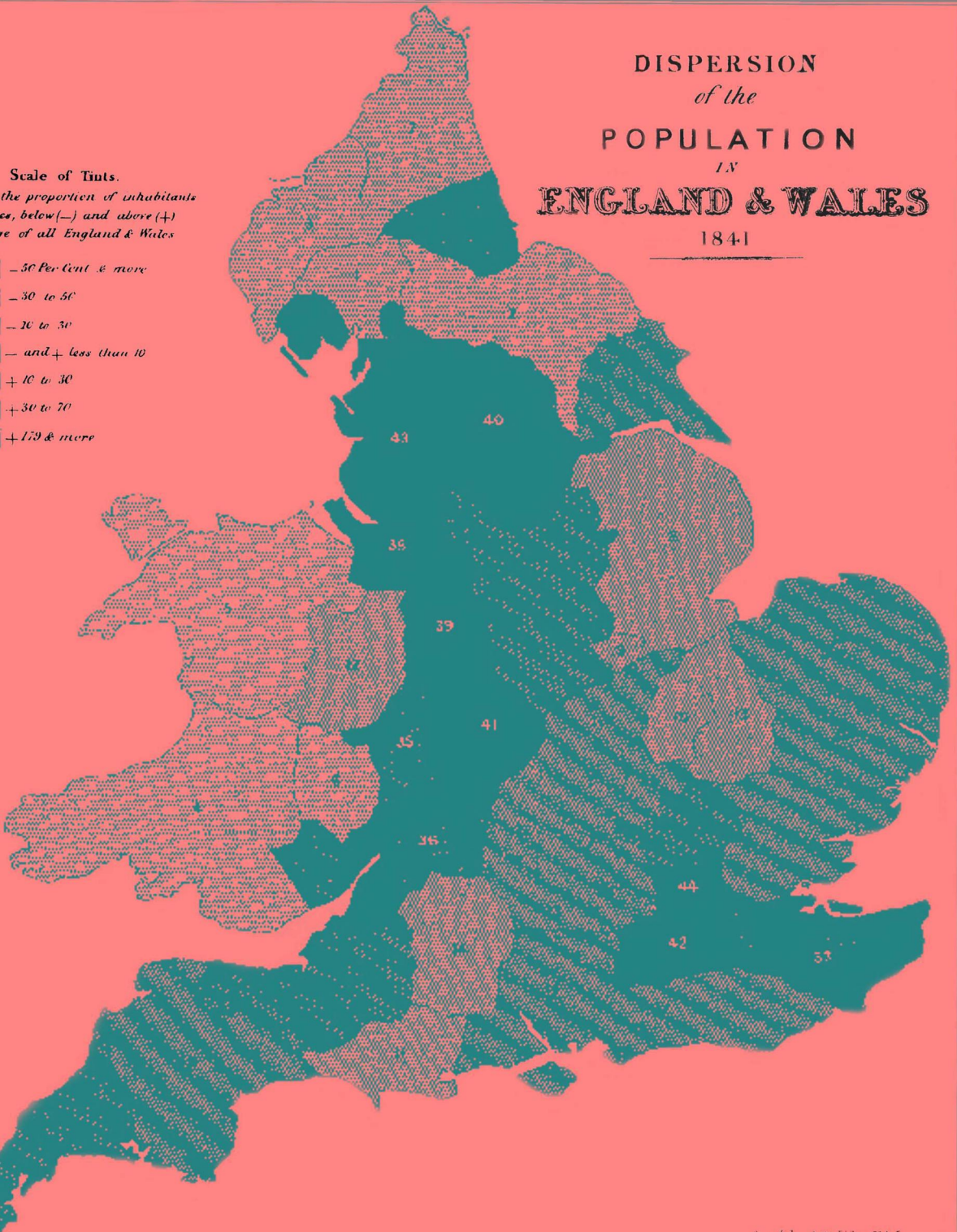
Showing the proportion of inhabitants
to 100 acres, below (—) and above (+)
the average of all England & Wales



DISPERSION
of the
POPULATION
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
1841

Scale of Tints.
the proportion of inhabitants
below (—) and above (+)
of all England & Wales

- 50 Per Cent. & more
- 30 to 50
- 20 to 30
- and + less than 10
- + 10 to 30
- + 30 to 50
- + 50 & more



I.

DISPERSION OF THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1841.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
19. Bedford....	36·4	— 15·3	1. Westmoreland	11·6	— 73·0
22. Berks	33·5	— 22·1	2. York, North Riding	15·5	— 63·9
24. Bucks	33·0	— 23·2	3. Cumberland	18·3	— 57·4
32. Cambridge	28·1	— 34·6	4. South Wales	19·0	— 55·8
7. Chester	58·8	+ 36·7	5. North Wales	19·4	— 54·9
17. Cornwall	39·8	— 7·4	6. Hereford	20·6	— 52·1
42. Cumberland	18·3	— 57·4	7. Northumberland....	20·9	— 51·4
15. Derby	41·4	— 3·7	8. Lincoln	21·7	— 49·5
26. Devon	32·2	— 25·1	9. Rutland	22·3	— 48·1
34. Dorset	27·2	— 36·7	10. Huntingdon....	24·6	— 42·8
12. Durham	46·2	+ 7·4	11. Dorset	27·2	— 36·7
20. Essex	35·2	— 18·1	12. Salop	27·8	— 35·3
9. Gloucester	53·6	+ 24·6	13. Cambridge	28·1	— 34·6
39. Hereford	20·6	— 52·1	14. Wilts	29·6	— 31·1
18. Herts	39·0	— 9·3	15. York, East Riding	30·5	— 29·1
35. Hunts	24·6	— 42·8	16. Northampton	30·6	— 28·8
8. Kent	55·0	+ 27·9	17. Sussex	31·9	— 25·8
2. Lancaster	147·5	+ 243·0	18. Norfolk	31·9	— 25·8
14. Leicester	41·9	— 2·6	19. Devon	32·2	— 25·1
37. Lincoln	21·7	— 49·5	20. Suffolk....	32·5	— 24·4
1. Middlesex	873·6	+ 1931·6	21. Buckingham	33·0	— 23·2
13. Monmouth	42·3	— 1·6	22. Oxford....	33·4	— 22·3
27. Norfolk....	31·9	— 25·8	23. Berks	33·5	— 22·1
29. Northampton	30·6	— 28·8	24. Southampton	34·1	— 20·7
38. Northumberland	20·9	— 51·4	25. Essex	35·2	— 18·1
11. Nottingham	46·7	+ 8·6	26. Bedford	36·4	— 15·3
23. Oxford	33·4	— 22·3	27. Herts	39·0	— 9·3
36. Rutland	22·3	— 48·1	28. Cornwall	39·8	— 7·4
33. Salop	27·8	— 35·3	29. Somerset	41·4	— 3·7
16. Somerset	41·4	— 3·7	30. Derby	41·4	— 3·7
21. Southampton	34·1	— 20·7	31. Leicester	41·9	— 2·6
6. Stafford....	67·4	+ 56·7	32. Monmouth	42·3	— 1·6
25. Suffolk	32·5	— 24·4	33. Durham	46·2	+ 7·6
3. Surrey	120·0	+ 179·0	34. Nottingham....	46·7	+ 8·6
28. Sussex	31·9	— 25·8	35. Worcester	50·4	+ 17·2
4. Warwick	70·0	+ 62·8	36. Gloucester	53·6	+ 24·6
44. Westmoreland	11·6	— 73·0	37. Kent	55·0	+ 27·9
31. Wilts	29·6	— 31·1	38. Chester	58·8	+ 36·7
10. Worcester	50·4	+ 17·2	39. Stafford	67·4	+ 56·7
30. York, East Riding .	30·5	— 29·1	40. York, West Riding	70·0	+ 62·8
43. „ North Riding	15·5	— 63·9	41. Warwick	70·0	+ 62·8
5. „ West Riding.	70·0	+ 62·8	42. Surrey	120·0	+ 179·0
40. North Wales....	19·4	— 54·9	43. Lancaster	147·5	+ 243·0
41. South Wales....	19·0	— 55·8	44. Middlesex	873·6	+ 1931·6

II.

REAL PROPERTY, 1842, IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION, 1841:
ENGLAND AND WALES.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
32. Bedford....	-11·12	1. Lincoln	+56·87
13. Berkshire	+11·30	2. Rutland	+36·62
23. Buckingham	- 1·60	3. Middlesex	+33·41
7. Cambridge	+24·27	4. Hereford	+31·10
34. Chester....	-11·45	5. Somerset	+27·21
42. Cornwall	-26·48	6. Huntingdon....	+27·19
27. Cumberland	- 5·21	7. Cambridge	+24·27
28. Derby	- 6·08	8. Leicester	+18·00
30. Devon	-10·01	9. Oxford....	+17·60
38. Dorset	-13·24	10. Northampton	+16·51
26. Durham	- 4·58	11. Salop	+14·41
18. Essex	+ 4·02	12. Northumberland....	+14·25
31. Gloucester	-10·85	13. Berks....	+11·30
4. Hereford	+31·10	14. Westmoreland	+ 9·84
22. Herts	+ 0·21	15. Warwick	+ 9·11
6. Hunts	+27·19	16. Worcester	+ 5·87
24. Kent	- 1·69	17. Norfolk	+ 4·55
39. Lancaster	-13·74	18. Essex	+ 4·02
8. Leicester	+18·00	19. Sussex....	+ 3·27
1. Lincoln....	+56·87	20. Wilts	+ 2·08
3. Middlesex	+33·41	21. Suffolk....	+ 1·07
41. Monmouth	-18·44	22. Hertford	+ 0·21
17. Norfolk....	+ 4·55	23. Buckingham	- 1·60
10. Northampton	+16·51	24. Kent	- 1·69
12. Northumberland	+14·25	25. Southampton	- 2·87
40. Nottingham	-15·26	26. Durham	- 4·58
9. Oxford	+17·60	27. Cumberland	- 5·21
2. Rutland	+36·62	28. Derby	- 6·08
11. Salop	+14·41	29. Surrey	- 6·49
5. Somerset	+27·21	30. Devon	-10·01
25. Southampton	- 2·87	31. Gloucester	-10·85
33. Stafford....	-11·33	32. Bedford....	-11·12
21. Suffolk	+ 1·07	33. Stafford	-11·33
29. Surrey	- 6·49	34. Chester	-11·45
19. Sussex	+ 3·27	35. York, West Riding	-12·69
15. Warwick	+ 9·11	36. „ East Riding	-12·69
14. Westmoreland	+ 9·84	37. „ North Riding	-12·69
20. Wilts	+ 2·08	38. Dorset....	-13·24
16. Worcester	+ 5·87	39. Lancaster	-13·74
35. York, East Riding	-12·69	40. Nottingham	-15·26
36. „ North Riding	-12·69	41. Monmouth	-18·44
37. „ West Riding	-12·69	42. Cornwall	-26·48
43. North Wales....	-27·17	43. North Wales	-27·17
44. South Wales....	-31·32	44. South Wales	-31·32

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion of persons of independent means to the whole population above (+) and below (—) the average in all England and Wales

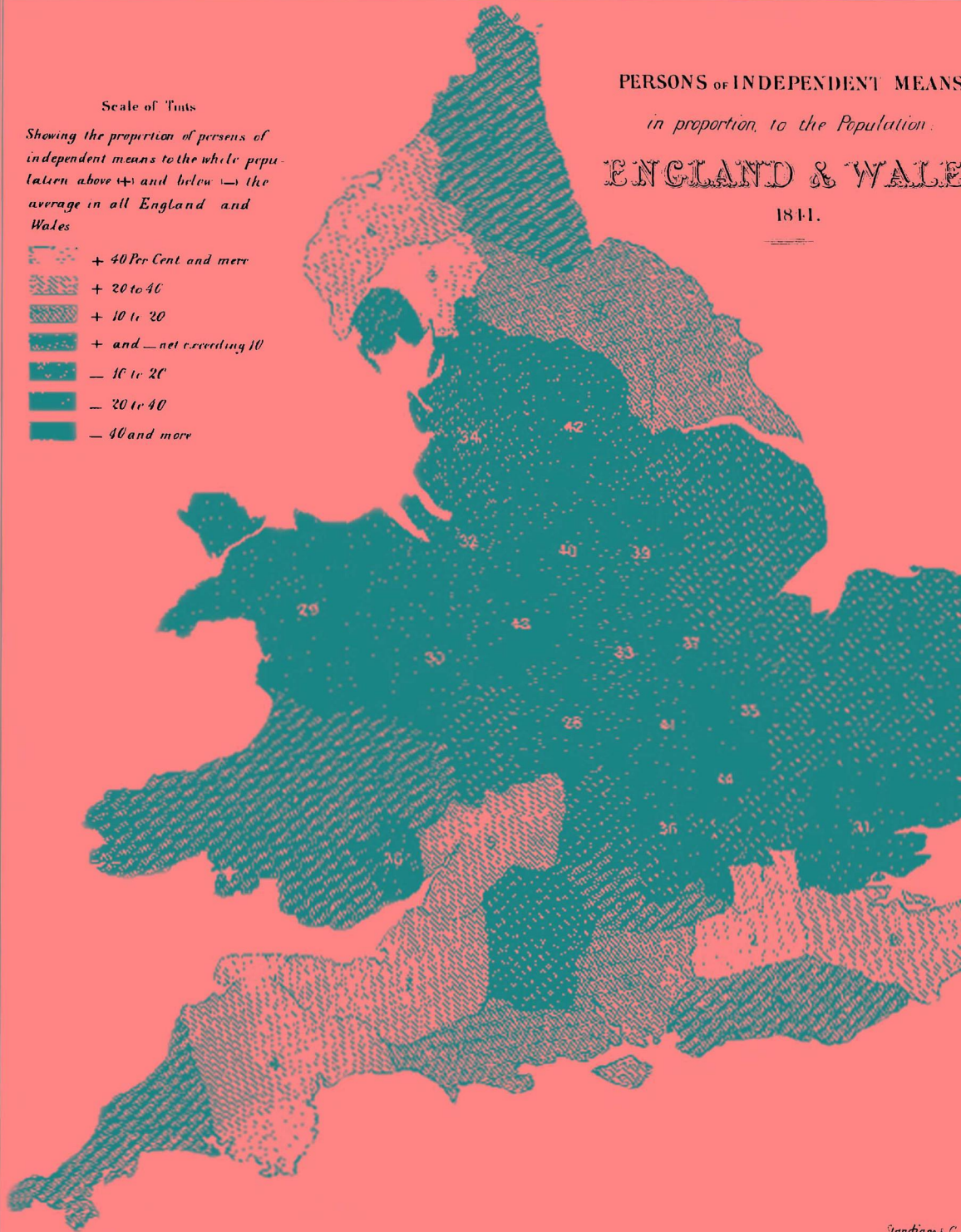
- + 40 Per Cent and more
- + 20 to 40
- + 10 to 20
- + and — not exceeding 10
- 10 to 20
- 20 to 40
- 40 and more

PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS

in proportion to the Population.

ENGLAND & WALES

1841.



Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion of persons of independent means to the whole population above (+) and below (—) the average in all England and Wales.

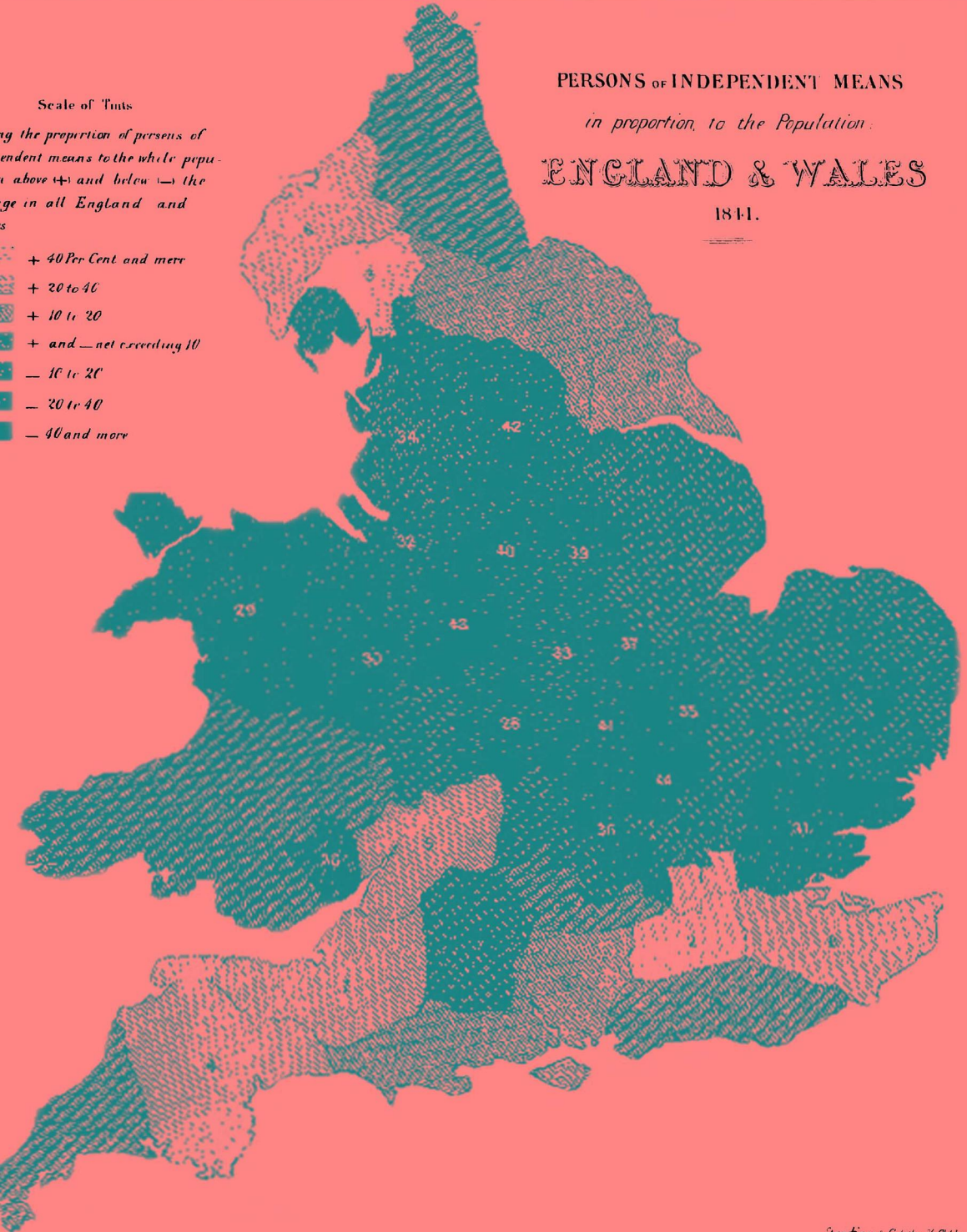
- + 40 Per Cent and more
- + 20 to 40
- + 10 to 20
- + and — not exceeding 10
- 10 to 20
- 20 to 40
- 40 and more

PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS

in proportion to the Population:

ENGLAND & WALES

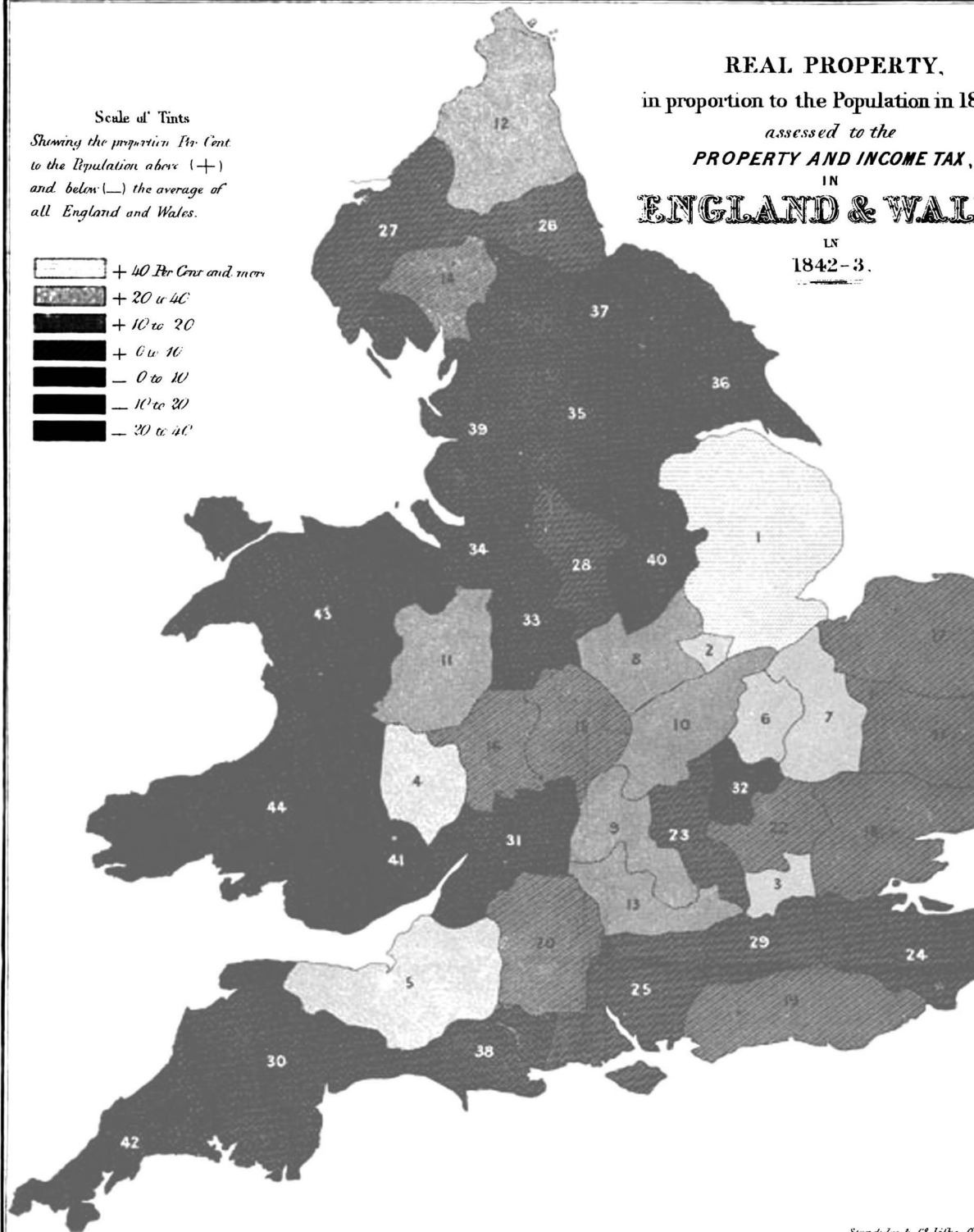
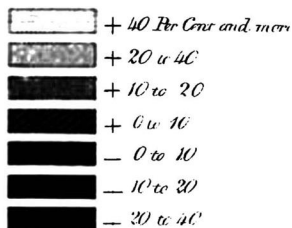
1841.










REAL PROPERTY,
in proportion to the Population in 18
assessed to the
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX,
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
IN
1842-3.

Scale of Tints

*Showing the proportion Per Cent
to the Population above (+) and
below (—) the average of
all England and Wales.*



 + 40 Per Cent and more
 + 20 to 40
 + 10 to 20
 + 0 to 10
 - 0 to 10
 - 10 to 20
 - 20 to 40

Scale of Tints
the proportion Per Cent
population above (+)
below (—) the average of
England and Wales.

+ 40 Per Cent and more
+ 20 to 40
+ 10 to 20
+ 6 to 10
— 0 to 10
— 10 to 20
— 20 to 40

REAL PROPERTY,
in proportion to the Population in 1841,
assessed to the
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX,
IN
ENGLAND & WALES,
IN
1842-3.

III.

PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, IN PROPORTION TO THE
POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1841.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
44. Bedford	- 43·1	1. Middlesex	+ 72·7
14. Berks	+ 5·7	2. Surrey	+ 50·1
36. Bucks	- 29·5	3. Westmoreland	+ 43·7
25. Cambridge	- 17·0	4. Devon	+ 36·0
32. Chester	- 23·8	5. Gloucester	+ 32·3
18. Cornwall	- 5·1	6. Cumberland	+ 32·1
6. Cumberland	+ 32·1	7. Somerset	+ 21·9
40. Derby	- 31·9	8. Kent	+ 21·1
4. Devon	+ 36·0	9. Southampton	+ 18·1
11. Dorset	+ 13·9	10. York, East Riding	+ 16·7
19. Durham	- 9·4	11. Dorset	+ 13·9
31. Essex	- 23·4	12. York, North Riding	+ 11·6
5. Gloucester	+ 32·3	13. Sussex	+ 6·1
16. Hereford	+ 2·6	14. Berks	+ 5·7
24. Herts	- 16·1	15. South Wales	+ 4·9
35. Hunts	- 29·5	16. Hereford	+ 2·6
8. Kent	+ 21·1	17. Northumberland	- 2·0
34. Lancaster	- 28·9	18. Cornwall	- 5·1
33. Leicester	- 27·7	19. Durham	- 9·4
21. Lincoln	- 10·5	20. Norfolk	- 10·4
1. Middlesex	+ 72·7	21. Lincoln	- 10·5
38. Monmouth	- 30·4	22. Oxford	- 14·9
20. Norfolk	- 10·4	23. Suffolk	- 15·1
41. Northampton	- 32·2	24. Hertford	- 16·1
17. Northumberland	- 2·0	25. Cambridge	- 17·0
39. Nottingham	- 31·2	26. Wilts	- 17·3
22. Oxford	- 14·9	27. Worcester	- 20·0
37. Rutland	- 30·3	28. Warwick	- 20·3
30. Salop	- 20·7	29. North Wales	- 20·7
7. Somerset	+ 21·9	30. Salop	- 20·7
9. Southampton	+ 18·1	31. Essex	- 23·4
43. Stafford	- 42·9	32. Chester	- 23·8
23. Suffolk	- 15·1	33. Leicester	- 27·7
2. Surrey	+ 50·1	34. Lancaster	- 28·9
13. Sussex	+ 6·1	35. Huntingdon	- 29·5
28. Warwick	- 20·3	36. Buckingham	- 29·5
3. Westmoreland	+ 43·7	37. Rutland	- 30·3
26. Wilts	- 17·3	38. Monmouth	- 30·4
27. Worcester	- 20·0	39. Nottingham	- 31·2
10. York, East Riding	+ 16·7	40. Derby	- 31·9
12. „ North Riding	+ 11·6	41. Northampton	- 32·2
42. „ West Riding	- 33·4	42. York, West Riding	- 33·4
29. North Wales	- 20·7	43. Stafford	- 42·9
15. South Wales	+ 4·9	44. Bedford	- 43·1

IV.

IGNORANCE, AS INDICATED BY THE MEN'S SIGNATURES BY MARKS IN THE MARRIAGE REGISTERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1844.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
42. Bedford	+ 53·0	1. Middlesex	— 59·7
32. Berks	+ 28·6	2. Surrey	— 53·2
33. Bucks	+ 30·2	3. Cumberland	— 52·1
35. Cambridge	+ 33·5	4. Northumberland	— 51·3
19. Chester	+ 0·4	5. Rutland	— 38·4
25. Cornwall	+ 11·8	6. York, East Riding	— 37·1
3. Cumberland	— 52·1	7. Westmoreland	— 36·2
11. Derby	— 13·6	8. York, North Riding	— 31·4
13. Devon	— 11·9	9. Durham	— 29·1
22. Dorset	+ 10·1	10. Kent	— 17·1
9. Durham	— 29·1	11. Derby	— 13·6
41. Essex	+ 42·4	12. Gloucester	— 13·2
12. Gloucester	— 13·2	13. Devon	— 11·9
24. Hereford	+ 11·2	14. Southampton	— 11·7
44. Herts	+ 53·8	15. Sussex	— 7·5
37. Hunts	+ 38·0	16. Leicester	— 2·8
10. Kent	— 17·1	17. Lincoln	— 1·5
28. Lancaster	+ 22·1	18. Warwick	+ 0·3
16. Leicester	— 2·8	19. Chester	+ 0·4
17. Lincoln	— 1·5	20. Nottingham	+ 1·9
1. Middlesex	— 59·7	21. Oxford	+ 5·0
43. Monmouth	+ 53·3	22. Dorset ...	+ 10·1
38. Norfolk	+ 38·1	23. Somerset ...	+ 10·6
26. Northampton	+ 15·6	24. Hereford	+ 11·2
4. Northumberland	— 51·3	25. Cornwall	+ 11·8
20. Nottingham	+ 1·9	26. Northampton	+ 15·6
21. Oxford	+ 5·0	27. York, West Riding	+ 17·9
5. Rutland	— 38·4	28. Lancaster	+ 22·1
29. Salop	+ 24·6	29. Salop	+ 24·6
23. Somerset	+ 10·6	30. North Wales	+ 26·1
14. Southampton	— 11·1	31. Wilts	+ 26·5
34. Stafford....	+ 31·3	32. Berks	+ 28·6
40. Suffolk	+ 42·0	33. Bucks	+ 30·2
2. Surrey	— 53·2	34. Stafford	+ 31·3
15. Sussex	— 7·5	35. Cambridge	+ 33·5
18. Warwick	+ 0·3	36. Worcester	+ 37·3
7. Westmoreland	— 36·2	37. Hunts	+ 38·0
31. Wilts	+ 26·5	38. Norfolk	+ 38·1
36. Worcester	+ 37·3	39. South Wales	+ 39·3
6. York, East Riding	— 37·1	40. Suffolk....	+ 42·0
8. „ North Riding	— 31·4	41. Essex	+ 42·4
27. „ West Riding	+ 17·9	42. Bedford	+ 53·0
30. North Wales	+ 26·1	43. Monmouth	+ 53·3
39. South Wales	+ 39·3	44. Hertford	+ 53·8








IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND & WALES

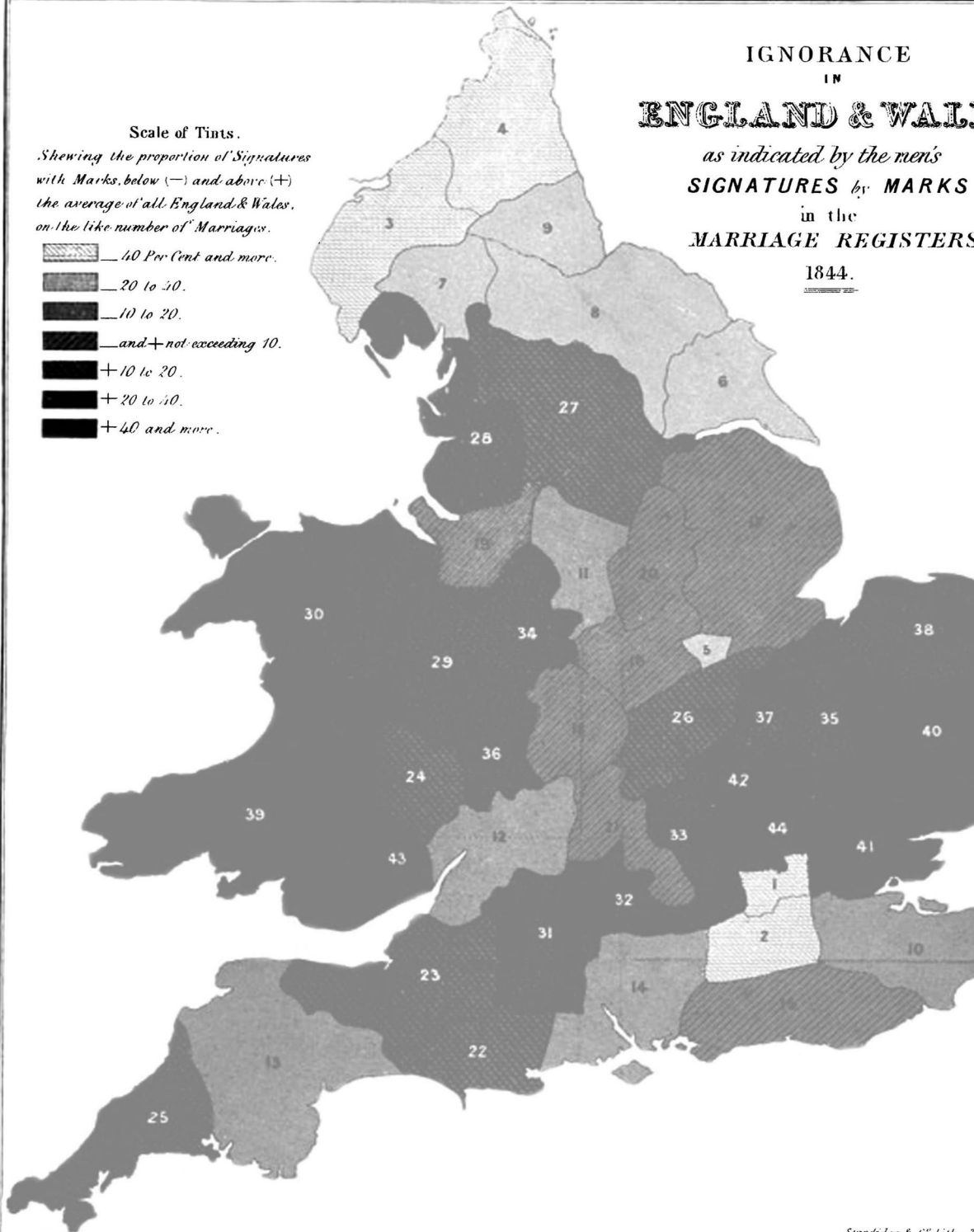
as indicated by the men's
SIGNATURES by MARKS
in the
MARRIAGE REGISTERS

1844.

Scale of Tints.

Showing the proportion of Signatures with Marks, below (—) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales, on the like number of Marriages.

-  — 40 Per Cent and more.
-  — 20 to 30.
-  — 10 to 20.
-  — and + not exceeding 10.
-  + 10 to 20.
-  + 20 to 40.
-  + 40 and more.



IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND & WALES

as indicated by the men's
SIGNATURES by MARKS
in the
MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

1844.

Scale of Tints.

giving the proportion of Signatures
marks, below (—) and above (+)
average of all England & Wales,
like number of Marriages.

- 40 Per Cent and more.
- 20 to 40.
- 10 to 20.
- and + not exceeding 10.
- + 10 to 20.
- + 20 to 40.
- + 40 and more.

